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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ANTI-VOICE-OF-AMERICA
MOVEMENT SPREADS IN CHINA

During November and December 1950, newspapers in China printed numerous articles denouncing the Voice of America. The movement appears to be supported by different government and private organizations, religious groups, educational institutions, and ordinary citizens. The broadcasts were condemned for spreading false rumors, and some writers suggested that steps be taken to prohibit listening to Voice of America broadcasts.

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Condemned As Creator of False Rumors

In an article written by Yu Lang (1) [numbers refer to appended characters], of the Tientsin Metalworkers Labor Union, published in the 20 November 1950 issue of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, the Voice of America broadcasts were condemned as being inaccurate. The author of the article stated that he had often tuned in on the Moscow Chinese-language broadcasts with the short-wave radio set installed at the labor-union headquarters, but occasionally he had "unwittingly received Voice of America broadcasts, which were disseminating false information."

A paragraph entitled "Shameless Voice of America" in the Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao 7 December 1950, called the Voice of America an instrument used to gain time for the US to carry out its 3-year plan for the subjugation of China by stupifying the Chinese into inaction through dissemination of lies.

Measures to Control Reception of Broadcasts

People who continue to listen to the Voice of America broadcasts are creating a serious problem, according to the writer of an article which appeared in the Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao of 30 November 1950. This writer said that although

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the Voice of America had lost some of its audience, new listeners were increasing. He suggested that the government of the Central People's Republic should adopt adequate measures to prohibit listening to such broadcasts. A government decree making listening to Voice of America programs illegal, was urged in an article in the Tientsin Jih-pao of 27 November 1950 contributed by a reader. Likewise, the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 26 November 1950, reported that the Peiping branch of the China Democratic League believes that listening to Voice of America broadcasts should be banned.

A reader of the Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao proposed, in an article printed in the newspaper on 10 December 1950, that short-wave receiving sets should be converted so that only long-wave programs could be heard. Industrial and commercial circles in Nanking were reported in the 3 December 1950 issue of the Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao as concurring with the idea of having radio sets adjusted to reception of long-wave programs only.

Educational Leaders and Institutions Join Movement

A Ch'ing-hua University professor, Shang Ch'eng-hua (2), was reported by the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao of 20 November 1950 as regarding the Voice of America as an implement 10,000 times more destructive than the atomic bomb. "The bomb," he said, "can do damage to only a limited area, while the Voice of America corrupts every person who listens to its enticing broadcasts." The faculty members of the university vowed to refrain from listening to the enemy's "poisoned rumors" according to the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao of 20 November 1950.

The same issue of the paper reported that faculty members of Yenching University had decided unanimously to petition the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Republic to take steps to suppress Voice of America broadcast reception. Members of the Yenching University Journalism Department condemned it for spreading lies and compared the Voice of America with Hitler's broadcasts that were made several months before the German invasion of France. At that time, the Germans stated that they had no intention of invading France.

According to the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao of 26 November 1950, faculty members of the Peiping Fu-jen University (Catholic) joined in making a public statement that "in their opinion the reception of Voice of America broadcasts must be suppressed to permit the people's democratic revolutionary program to continue without interruption, as well as to cut out all rumormongering and espionage activities."

Various Groups Urge Banning

A report in the 26 November 1950 issue of the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao stated that the Peiping Branch of the China Democratic League had urged expansion of the Anti-Voice-of-America Movement. The Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao reported, on 2 December 1950, that schoolchildren, housewives, railroad workers, merchants, and other citizens in Hankow had pledged to refrain from listening to Voice of America broadcasts. On 6 and 12 December 1950, the same Hankow paper reported that Chinese Protestant mission groups in Hunan and Hupeh provinces had also pledged not to listen to the Voice of America.

The 19 November 1950 issue of the Hangchow Chekiang Jih-pao, the 28 November 1950 issue of the Tsingtao Jih-pao and the 11 December 1950 issue of the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao indicated that other organizations and groups in various areas were joining the Anti-Voice-of-America Movement.

CHARACTERS

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